NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETZ EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

AMUSENENTS THIS EVENING.

KIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- DUEN'S MOTTO WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.-THE WINNIN

OLYMPIC THRATES, Broadway. - Buglish Orena-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY -THUNDERROLL NO LING IT OUT - FOUND AMERICAN ACTURES - HUNGARIAN

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway. -Two Glasts. Two. Washing Albinos, What is it, hiss Pauline Cushnai at all hours. Belief of Faits - At 11 A. M., 3 and 73

PRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad, way, - Ethiorian Sungs, Dances, Buntasques, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-BTH BONGS, DANCES, &C .- DON'T GET WEARY.

IRVING HALL, Irving place. - STREEPTICON

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadw. BOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - B

New York, Thu sday, July 7, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

No important movements have taken place in army in front of Petersburg since last reports. Th Fourth of July was passed in perfect quietude save the throwing of an occasional shell into the city and s national salute with abotted guns. Even the pickets were undemonstrative

General Bunter's forces are rapidly arriving at Harner Ferry to support General Sigel, who still holds Maryland Heights. It does not appear from all the reports that the tobels number more than from 10,000 to 15,000 men whose object is mainly to pillage and plunder. Reports, however, from Grant's army incline to the view that the whole of Ewell's corps is on the Upper Potomac. This is not at all likely. The rebels are for aging upon the people and robbing them of everything available, even their watches and jewelry. There was some skirm shing going on yesterday between our troops and the rebels across the river, and occasionally sho and shell were being thrown at them from the Mary ryland Heights. The first of General Mulligan with the advance of the rebels at Lectown is spoken of as most galant, he successfully repulsing them saveral times General Sigel moved towards Shepherdstown, with his immense wagon tanin in front. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's bands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsbug except some cats, which were set on fire before he left General Wallace is co-operating with General Sigel, and has secured entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at Lower Fords, and sufficien force has been orgenized at Frederick to prevent any in vasion of that place, although the rebels were said to be within eight miles of it last night, near South Mountain.

The raiders, consisting of Bradley Johnson's brigade entered Bagerstown yesterday evening, the Union troops after a spirited resistance, being compelled to withdray to Greencastie, Pa., with which place telegraphic com munication was open up to nine o'clock last night Descritches from Baltimore at midnight state that a very large force of the enemy was on this side of the Pote mac, but no intelligible account of their numbers had been received. Upon that print the greatest uncertainty

Governor Curtin Issued yesterday another proclama tion, calling in urgent language for twelve thousand more troops to protect the State of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington from the invasion of a large portion of the rebel army, which he says it is ascertained has been detached from R camond for that purp se, and which is already within the borders of Pennsylvania, In a dition to the call for the spilitia of this State and

of Pennsylvania, a c. Il has been insued for five thousand men from Messachuse to to defend Washington.

cess of the two expeditions under Col. Chassen and Col Jourday, which left Newberg on the 20th of June and other office a prisoner. An expedition under Genera Vodges also left Po a matth on the 3d inst , de trave the ferry at South Car, buether with fifty thousand

Captain Winslow's reports to the Secretary of th Navy, cated on the 10th and 20th June, at Cherbourg, of the late notion between his vessel (the Keursurge) and the cabel privatee Alabama, are sublished in the Hanata Captain Winslow, on the 14th of June, "begging that the Konmarge would not a part (from off Cherbourg), as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day

Captain Winglow gays the Kearsarge received comtwenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in her hall. On the 20th of June an unexploded one hundred-pounder rife shell remained burled in the sternpost of the Kesavarre, and from this missille Captain

The ships were about an equal match, according to Cap tain Winslow, the Kearsarge carrying one gun less than the Alabama.

Three men, named Dempser, Gwin and Macbeth were were wounded on the Kearsonge. Dempsey, the quarter termister, had 11 arm amputated. These were all the gasualties which occurred.

Captain Wieslow way told that the carnage on the Alabaron was decadfol.

officers and men are highly lauded by the commander of

paroled at Chericary. Captain Semmes remained in Profund. It is said that he will go to sea in a new Alabuses on the 15th of August. It was thought that the British steamer Pannahinnock would be the new privateer. The remaining men of his old frew were kept under

I enden to perchase a new sword for Captain Semmes by guines subscriptions. Liverpool had subscribed a forgatum for a stenllar purpose,

It is alleged that the eacht Deerhound acted as a mertender to the Alabama, and that but for her interference Semmes, with most of his men, would have been cap-

Thirty-seven men from the ships Rockingham and Tycoon, recently destroyed by the Alabama, were landed at Havre by a French steamer.

The new steamer Yeddo had sailed from Bourdeaux, where she was built, it was thought, for the rebei service. EUROPEAN NEWS.

steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 20th of

June, reached Halifax yesterday morning, on her voyage to Boston. Her news is three days later. The steamship Peruvian, from Londonderry on the 24th d Jone, for Quebec, put back the next day with her

on the 27th ukimo, with the mails and passengers of the

It was ar minuters, that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific would be reinforced, and that Spain would continue to hold the government had no knowledge of "the attempt to take the life of Senor Mararredo, ex Spanish Minister to Peru,"

The Dano-German Conference in London had adjourned. On the 23d of June Earl Russell admitted that the pegolikely be resumed. Denmark indignantly rejected Eng land's plans of peace in the Conference, but still hoped that England would lend her material aid during the con tinuance of the war. The Austro-Prussian squadron has aiready left Cuxhaven, it was said for Bromerhaven. German troops had moved northward from Schleswig to take up positions. Lord Palmerston's Cabinet was sale to be united on the Danish question. The very latest omors in London were of a peaceable character, and there was a general improvement in the stock market is

The King of Wurtemberg is dead. Consols are quoted by the Asia as baving closed i condon on the 25th of June at 90 a 90% for mor 90% a 90% on account. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the 25th of June. Breadstuffs were quiet but firm. Provisions were firm

and active. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamer Eagle, which arrived at this port from Havana yesterday afternoon, brings our city of Wexico correspondence, giving an account of the reception given where on their way to the capital. Their Majestie as was expected. Before reaching the gates of the city a cortege of about five bundred citizens on borseback and more than two hundred carriages, belonging to the principal aristocratic families of the place, met their dajesties, who alighted to salute those who welcomed them. Juarez was still at Monterey. The son of Goverpor Vidaurri was in the field, with some prospects raising a formidable force. A revolution was prepared at Saltillo; but General Negrete arrested the leaders, and an attempt on Chiquahuapan, but was repulsed. It is reported that a body of Uraga's cavalry, two hundred strong, had been surprised and captured by the French Santa Anna had gone to St. Thomas to realize his pro

perty, &c. By the arrival of the steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Pinklepaugh, at this port, yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 27th ultimo, we have important and interesting other South and Central American affairs, which will be and fully detailed in our correspondence from Callac

and Panama. The matter of the arrest of General Dix and his subor for the alleged illegal seizure of the World and Journal of ommerce, came up before the City Judge yesterday af ternoon. After some remarks by Mesars. Cochrane, Hall, Plerrepont and Smith as to the right of the President of the United States to interfere with the administration of the laws of this State, further proceedings in the case

In the General Sessions yesterday Judge Russel and Recorder Hoffman rendered decisions adverse to the mo tion of Messrs. Evarts and Brady to remove the indict ments against United States Marshal Murray and his as sociates from the Sessions to the United States Circulmade next Saturday at ten o'clock. The Grand Jury were sworn in and briefly charged by the City Judge.

The examination of Issac Renderson, late Navy Agent. was resumed yesterday, and adjourned over at the close of the proceedings till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. In the case of the people against Amor J Williamson, late Tax Commissioner, argument will be heard befor

The McClellan Executive Committee met last evening at the Sinclair House, and adopted a resolution providing for the bolding of a mass meeting at Union square, upon a day to be subsequently fixed, to urge upon the Chicago nvention the nomination of General McCleilan for the Presidency. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the McClellan Central Executive Committee, of which Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Esq., is chairman.

The radical friends of Fremont amnounce a ratification meeting at the Church of the Puritans, Union square, on Monday evening next. Dr. Cheever and other prominent radical speakers are expected to attend.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening a application from the school officers of the lenth ; for \$31,027, to make alterations in schoolhouse No. 42. was referred to a committee. The other business which came before the Board was of a routine and uninteresting

totally destroyed by fire on the 224 ult. The village con rised twenty-four buildines.

The stock market continued dull yesterday; but the ents were firm at firmer quotations. Money was trore active; but the market will not become settled until the uture financial policy of the government is fully known.

Commercial matters were still unsettled vesterday and was next to impossible to find out the prices of mer limited. The adv nos uppet the calculations of dealers and they were as much in the dark as regards prices car rent as anybody elso. Ostton continued to advance Petroleum was nominal. On 'Change there was a general appreciation in prices. Figur, wheat, corn and eats were ill meterially higher, and provintions and whiskey were

The Rebet Raid Down the Shenandoah Valley-The Desperate Straits of Gene-

rai Lec. The rebel raid down the Shenandoah valley, according to our latest advices, instead of being a formidable diversion by General Ewell's entire corps of twenty or thirty thousand veteran soldiers of all arms, has dwindled down to a petty plundering foray by a body of five or six thousand men. We suspect, however, that this means the force at Harper's Ferry, and that, including the various other co-operating detachments scattered along the Potomac, between the Point of Rocks and Hancock, the whole force engaged in this movement can hardly be less than ten or fifteen thousand men.

General Hunter, by the close reconnoissance of a sharp engagement or two near Lynchburg, had discovered that he was in the presence of a rebel column, or several converging columns, largely superior to his own. He fell back, accordingly, in a northwesterly direction, leaving the Shenandeab valley proper open; and the enemy, instead of pursuing him across the mountains, moved down the valley, evidently for the purpose of capturing such of his detachments and depots of supplies as might fall in their way between Staunton and the Potomac river-a distance down the valley of one hundred and thirty or forty miles. The question which still remains to be settled is this: have the superior rebel forces that were gathering round General Hunter near Lynchburg descended the valley en masse to cut off his supplies and to cut up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to make another incursion into Maryland and Pennsylvania for horses, cattle, flour, shoes, &c., and then to return up the valley with their plunder? or has only a small portion of Ewell's corps advanced to scare the people along the northern border of the Potomac, while a larger division has remained behind to attend to General Hunter?

Whatever may now be the real movements of the large bodies of troops detailed from Lee's main army to arrest, in the first place, the destructive work of the Yankees on his western depots and lines of subsistence, we shall soon ascertain. As an experiment, intended to divert General Grant from the work before him at Petersburg and Richmond to the protection of Washington, this Shensadosh valley movement from Lee's army has signally failed. We are indeed strongly inclined to believe that it will soon be proved to be the

most bezardone, desperate and disastrone of all the tricks of strategy that General Lee has ever attempted. This side experiment of Ewell, is act, is very much like that of Longstree against Knoxville, which resulted in the speedy overthrow and rout of Bragg's army from Chattanooga

Probable War ta Europe

The London Conference having failed to settle natters between the Danes and the German allies, as we learn by the latest dates from Europe, has adjourned, and, as a result, the war will most likely be resumed, but with this diference: England must now aid Denmark. Her onor is at stake, and the will of the people is that this be done. It is stated that the English government has ordered that thirty thousand trroops be held ready for immediate service. Be that as it may Lord Palmerston must resign or adopt at once a warlike policy, else the ministry will be overthrown, and a new Cabbaet formed which will advocate and carry out the defence of Denmark. Should England do this, she would regain the prestige she has lost. She should send to German waters a powerful fleet, and, in concert with the Danish navy. destroy the vessels of the Germans. An English fleet should also be despatched to the Adriatic, and the people of Italy stirred up to settle at once the fate of Venetia. Then the Hungarians might be persuaded to make still another effort to throw off the voke of the Hapsburg. In all these things England would vastly injure her German enemies, and might ecomplish it all with but slight effort.

Should such a course be pursued by Great Britain she might once more assume her stand among the first nations of Europe. She might in fact, take out of the hands of Napoleon those questions of great European interest which he has usurped, and in so doing lessen his opportunities of injuring her. The people of Italy sympathize with English views, and are ever ready to admit England's aid or protection. They feel that in Napoleon they have but a lukewarm friend-one who seeks his own advancement when he proffers his assist ance-and they in preference lean towards England. Why, then, should not the statesmen of that country take advantage of this sentiment, and resume that sway over the affairs of Europe which they once possessed. England has now arrived at a crisis in her history when she must take a bold stand or be torever lessened in the estimation of the world. Through the intrigues of Napoleon she has lost prestige. She must now act boldly, make war to sustain her promises to Denmark, free the Italians and the Hungarians, force Napoleon to aid in freeing the unhappy Poles, and thus resume her position at the head of political affairs in Europe. It all depends upon selzing the opportunity now presented. If that is lost England must sink to the level of the second rate Powers. France will then play the role England will not have dared to undertake, and will become the great di-

recting European Power. Should England adopt a bold policy, and in the Old World check the ambitious career of Napoleon, we shall soon have leisure to do the same on this side of the Atlantic. We have or can have, hundreds of vessels such as the Kearsarge, and more formidable still, and we can raise a million of men, tried veteran troops, to chase from this continent all foreign intruders. We cannot brook that at our side the power and prestige of Napoleon should find room to grow. This New World cannot come under the voke of European desnote We must have a fair course for republican institutions, which shall come out of the present trials purified and all the more valued. Let England check Napoleon in Europe. We shall surely do the same here.

THE FEUD IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN BROOK yn .- We publish elsewhere resolutions offered mittee in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, from which it appears that the feud in the republican party has broken out hadly in the City of Churches. It seems that there is a salit in the league organization, and one set have taken the occasion to commence the fight in the County Committee, and boldly denounce the Union League organization of this State. declaring that its professions are bypocritical, and its leaders in Brooklyn are using infomone means to manipulate and control it. But the significance of this quarrel, breaking out at this time, is made known in the resolution de claring that the leaders in the Union League Pare now in favor of nominating some other candidate for the Presidency than Abraham Lincoln." When it is understood that the men alluded to in the resolution as leaders now hold positions in the Custom House, and are and have been adherents of Secretary Chase, the importance and significance of this contest are made apparent. It is the Cabinet quarrel extending to the rank and file of the party, and only the commencement of the breaking up of the shoddy crew, which can no longer be held together by even the cohesive power of public

The idea of their informing the public that the pretensions and professions of the League organization are a hypocritical perversion of the facts is certainly cool, even in this hot weather. The public generally have long since looked upon them as humbugs, pretending one thing and really doing something else. It is merely a trap to catch men who are every few years taken in and done for by the manipulating politicians. The movement in the General Committee, however, only proves that the fight in the party has become exceedingly bitter, and. instead of decreasing as the Presidential campaign progresses, it is daily growing more flerce, showing, as we long since stated that it will be impossible to barmonize the party upon Old Abe, and that he is in danger of being disastrously defeated by the dissensions in his own party. We suspect that these resolutions were offered upon the discovery of a plot to turn one of the most important organizations of the party over to remont. Grant, or some other man, to defeat Old Abe. How pleasant it is for political brethren to dwell together in such unity.

BRITISH FAIR PLAY .- While Semmes was being whipped by the Kearsarge the English yacht Deerbound hung about the contending vessels to take off the beaten rebels, and thus rob the Yankees of the fruits of their well earned victory. It is stated in the latest advices from Europe that the Deerhound was a mere tender or consort of the pirate Alabama. The men she stole away should be demanded from the British government.

The Break in the Eric Canal, Atlant, July 6, 1864. The break in the Eric canal at Frankfort will not be

OLD ABR IN DEEP WATER.-Mr. Lincoln has not told any one "s little story" since the resignation of Mr. Chase. So long as it is aerely a question of the defeat of an army and the loss of the lives of five or six thousand Union soldiers, he can indulge a joke with the ordinary gusto. He can even laugh at the failure of a pet scheme of his own now and then. But when events suddenly force him to see the power of a great combination opposed to his re-election, be appreciates that he is living in serious times. The disgust of the whole country at the past career of the blundering trifler is concentrated in the Senate, and inspires the opposition of that body to Mr. Lincoln, ap' the presence of an opposition thus in pired would naturally take the laugh out of the most inveterate joker. This oppo sition, developed through the recent change in the Cabinet, has taken it out of Mr. Lincoln. He appreciates that in times like these jokes will not tell, and he instinctively keeps quiet. It is to be hoped that his serious mood will continue, in order that the country may judge whether he is any more fit to be President when he is in earnest than at other times The judgment of the country upon this point may determine the question of his re-election.

REPRESHING THIS HOT WEATHER-The pane gyric published in the rebel organ in this city apon the pirate Semmes. According to the vile sheet in question, the rebel has totally eclipsed John Paul Jones and the like. In contradistinction to former heroes, he is great because he got whipped, argues the rebel organ.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT DET DOCES. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has, in accordance with he law of Congress, advertised for the reception of pro posals for the construction of a floating dry dock for use at or near the Navy Yard at New York, and one for use cient capacity and power to receive, raise and sustain in safety a vessel at least two hundred and thirty-five feet in length, forty-six feet in breadth and sixteen fee draught, of two thousand two hundred tons displace

PRESE PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY. The Sanitary Committee to-day sent to the arm; bousand one hundred and fifty barrels of fresh vegetables and eight thousand beads of cabbage.

THE DRAFT. No official action has yet been taken in the War De artment with regard to the act recently passed for call ing out the national forces.

THE TAX ON PASSPORTS.

MR. SEWARD TO GO RAST.

Secretary Seward has accepted an invitation to visit the coast of Maine in August, in company with the spe cial committee of the flouse, who go to examine the defences in that quarter.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE

A destructive fire occurred here this aftert on on D street, near the Long Bridge. Owing to the high wind the flames were not checked until about a dozen build ings, mostly private residences, were destroyed. Loss

Return of the Tiogs. OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDEN

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 1, 1864. Her Arrival at Portsmouth, N. H .- The Yellow Fever on

Board-Death of Three Officers and Two of the Crew-No More New Case, de.

The United States steamer Tioga, Lieutenant Comeven days from Key West, having left that port on Sanday, June 19. the Tioga has been ordered North by diciral Billey, of the East Gulf squadron, in cons mence of the breaking out of the vellow fever on board thilst lying in the barber of Koy West. In consequence of the a rious illness from the fever of the surgeon Pr. Du Pola, at the time of her sailing, Assistant Surgeon flears H. Cooke, or the Fast Golf squadron, was ordered to her, in charge of the sick. Five of her officers and craw died on heard after leaving Key West, and were

Accident Surgeon-Geo. S. Cooke, in charge, Frank L. a Paylor.-I. C. Macintire and Charles O'Neil.

Acting distance Mais - Lovett, - Somes.

Acting States & Mars.

Engineer.-W. H. Mersin er, acting chief.

Third Assistant - J. Renely, H. P. Tapman, G. A. Pielts

MAINTANT ORDER PROM GEVELIAL SANDFORD.

SPECIAL OLDERS—NO. 22.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVIDOR N. Y. S. M., S. W. YORK, July 6, 1864.

The general officers and communicants of regiments of this division will assemble without (all at these best quarters (No. 5 Tryon row), on Thursday, 7th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. By order of Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

A. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

DEPARTURE OF THE SINEY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G. POR

The Sixty-ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Ja-Bugley commanding, left this city yesterday for Fort Richmond, where they will do garrison duty. It is un-derstood the requirest will be mustered in for ninety days. They number about six hundred able bodied men. They marched down Broadway at an early hour yester-day morning, locking remarkably well.

Wattack's,-Manager Wallack's regular season closed set week, and a summer season was loangurated on Tuesday evening, under the management of Mr Theodore hous. Mrs John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr John Sefton and several minor members of the regular company have been re tnined, and Miss Avenia Jones and Mr. A., II. Devenport

Pullee Intelligence.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO BOR AND MURDER—ARREST
OF THE CONSPIRATORS.
On Friday last Captain Thorns, of the Twenty-sixth preiards, named Joseph Pintaile, Severno Baptista and Joseph

THE REBEL RAID.

Skirmishing Going On at Harper's Ferry.

Hagarstown Occupied by the Rebels.

Hunter's Treeps Coming Up on the Enemy's Rear.

The Baltimore Telegrams

The mail train for Sandy Hook, opposite Ferry, left this morning as usual. General Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from

Vest, and will no doubt soon confront the rebels. The enemy still retain possession of the Virginia sid of Harper's Forry.

General Sigel with, his force, holds Maryland Heights

All indications thus far strengthen the conviction that the forces of the enemy do not exceed six or eight ousand men, and that it is simply a plundering expe-

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1864. An intelligent gentleman arrived this morning from th ricinity of Harper's Ferry, and states that it is new de initely ascertained that the whole force of the enem loes not exceed five thousand, of whom less than one ourth are cavalry and the balance infantry. They ar concentrating to and around Herper's Ferry, and are ending out parties to forage on people, robbing them of even their watches and money.

There was some skirmishing going on between ou troops and the rebels across the river, and occasi shot and shell were being thrown at them from the Ma ryland Heights.

The fight of General Mulligan with the advance of th rebels at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant, he woo cessfully repulsing them several times,

General Sigel moved towards Shepheardstown with hi mmense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg ex cept some oats, which were set on fire before be left.

The impression when our informant left was that the rebel force will retire before to-morrrow night, as Gen force to overwhelm them if they remain longer. Th principal object of this raid has proved unsucce and canal, the collection or conscripts and plunder of th nhabitants.

of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks, and destroying some canal boats nea railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is anderstood that they have not retired far beyond Mar-There is no truth in the statement that a rebel force

has been to Roonesborough and Hagerstown,or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland. General Wallace is co-operating with General Sigel, an as secured entire protection of the road as far a Frederick, which is now safe. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at Lower Fords, and suf

force has been organized at Frederick to prevent any

invasion of that place. Some excitement was caused at Frederick this mornin by the fact that a slight skirmish had occurred between way between Frederick and Point of Rocks, resulting in

the rebels retiring to the Point.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Frederick, a body of our cavalry came dashing into the town covered with dust, which induced many to suppos that they were rebeis. A great scare ensued. The train put back to Monocacy junction, and the mistake was not recertained till the cars reached there, when they re turned, but were again frightened back by another scare as feeltsh and groundless as the first.

Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that Hunter's forces were actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that Hunter will be heard from to some pur-

From the movements perceptible among the enemy

Wallace to guard against the pos-inility of any surprise movement by the enemy in this direction. Should they come within this department they will meet with an un-Last night Mrs. Dixon, an estimable Union lady

her own door, near the Post office, by a shot fired by the robels on the opposite side of the Potomac.

deliver up his watch to a rebel who demanded u. The so undrel put his pistol to the man's head and blew his

There are a me exciting reports to picht as to the resence of a very large force of rebels near Herper's

Destatches received by the officers of the Baltimore nd Ohlo Railroad up to half-cast nine to night, say that the rehels and not yet made any attack on our forces et Mar vland Heights. Cars rup sately as far as Sandy Hook. lown, about clibt miles from Frederick, near South

There are remora that the enemy are in large force on this side of the loromac. Some estimate them as high as thirty thousand strong. I give the report, but think it doubtful.

The Harrisburg Telegrams.

HARRISTONO, Pa., July 6, 1864. General Couch has just received a despatch which leads as to believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagers own to day. The despatch is dated one o'clock this

The rebels have only cavairy. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and

beyond. The Governor will issue a call immediately for more troops in addition to the twelve thousand called out vesterday, so that the old troops in the department may flocking to the rescue.

nunication with Gov. Cortin. Despatches from Chambersburg state that a rebe orce, supposed to be Bradley Johnson's brigade, entere own this afternoon. The federal force at that place, under Lieutenant Mo

Lean, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fal

back on Greencastle, Pa., with which place we still had

telegraphic communication up to nine o'clock to-night.

Gen. Couch is here for the present in constant com

Proclamation of Governor Curtin. BARRISTURG, Pa., July 6, 1864. Governor:-

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North. So large a partl in of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to recei them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth You have always herefolders been residy to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firefides are to be defended against a prodigate horde of plundarers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers, in addition to those required by 229 produmation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Fernal Sylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity, I appeal to the freemen of Penneylvania in rouse themselves

sylvania. Earyland and Washington and he victory. I apsylvania. Earyland and Washington and he victory. I appeak to the freemen of Fenneylvania to rouse themselves
for the necessary effort and come promptly to sweep the
invaders from her soil. I refer to the general order from
the headquarters of the fenneylvania malitia. No. 50,
dated Joby 6, 1864, published with this proclamation, for
the details of the arrangements.

I do not surrestly require the good and loyal men of
the Commonwealth, and especially the voicean soldiers
in all her horders, to show themselves to be worthy of
her in this emergency. Her sons have established
for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for the martial virtures which they will not
more toriest, when both their well carned fame and the
safety of their homes and families at at sake.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Washington Telegrams.

Washington, July 6, 1864
Very little definite information has been received here

goes and socuts from Loudon county report that the rebels are under the command of General Ross, numbering to all about eight thousand. Mosby is said to be

mand of the cavairy, but is probably only acting a prominent part under another cavairy officer The impression prevailed at beadquarters to-day that the character of the raid had been greatly exaggerated. and that it had for its object nothing more than he

Captain Hobart, formerly of a Maine regiment, and recently Chief of the Engineering Bureau of the Treasary Department, was killed in the attack on the excursion party at Point of Rocks, Md., on Monday last. The Score tary of War to-day sent for his remains.

Panie stricken boatmen at Georgetown, adjoin this city, bring greatly exaggerated accounts of rebe crossing the Potomac. The river is unusually low, and fordable at almost all points, and it is not improbable horse stealing expeditions.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BALTIMORE, July 7-1 A. M. Reports from the Upper Potomac are ex and unsatisfactory. It is not positively known what eral impression here is that Breckinridge is chief probabilities are that he would not be the rebel force is the same that was sent against Huster and that it is commanded by Ewell. Its strength to variously estimated at from five thousand to fifeeen thousand infantry. The latter figures are probably small

According to all accounts received from citizens, refe gees and passengers over the railroad, the cavalry are said to be in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown, stealing borses, breaking open stores and robbing the be-

It is also asserted in secession circles that twenty thou sand infantry are across the Potomac, moving on Freds rick and Hagarstown, and that a large force is still to fol low; but this is doubtful.

Careful inquiry elicits the fact that the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad run to Point of Rocks. Tele graphic communication with Federick remains u

Call for Five Thousand Men from Mae sachusetts to Garrison Washington.

A call is published for five thousand Massachu volunteers for garrison duty near Washington, the sea missioned officers and privates to receive \$29 a most from the State treasury while in the service.

Condition of the Political Market-6

sip About the Cabinet, &c. The excitement over the resignation of Secretary Chas s still kept up among the politicians. The will have upon the Presidential campaign depends more upon the action of President Lincoln than any one elecs very plain in a political point of view, and that to a In fact, it is already rumored in apparent authoritative and that he will in this move take with him many his adherents and political followers. This, however depends, no doubt, a great deal upon the course of the President—whether he retains all the old members of his

Cabinet or makes a genuine cleaning out. that it is impossible to tell where they are going to drift to; "but we are giad that Chase is out." Their whele to; "but we are giad that Chase is out." Their whois conversation seems to turn on that point, and at the sol of every sentence it is, "We are giad that Chase is out at From their tope a person unaccustomed to Chase was considered as bitter an opponent as Jeff Davi himself. The animosity presented is unprecedented. The idea that such feeling and so bitter talk will not be

The idea that such feeling and so bitter talk will not be resented by the Chase men is proposterous, and shows who imagine their they are going to null together in hermony for Lincoln and Johnson will find theimistive saidly mistaken. Nothing in the world will bring theim together except a complete remodelling of the Cabinet, and more especially the appointment of new Secretarion in the place of Welles, Blair and Stauton.

The fact that Mr. Fersenden, the new Secretary of the Treasury, held back his acceptance so long, was considered by the politicians as evidence that he was trying to force the President to reorganize his Cabinet, and the advocates of the different Secretaries stood in fear of the result. But now that he has assumed the dutter of the Treasury Department, without any change, the government.

Tuesday night at which the war on the radicals or Ones men was fairly inaugurated. The proceedings indicate a regular split in the Union League organization, and the

The following debate was had over them.

Whereas, it is a matter of public informs by placered sported upon fences and in the recity, that there exists in this city and out throughout the state and United States, as known as the Union League of Anexes, known as the Union League of Anexes, and which are highly come ment and one party well, and while love of party is stronger with as whom con mated in an oven and can it manner with as whom to mated in an oven and can it manner than whom it is no effy man pulated by ungarapi and and designing men. It becomes one day to our fellow a types to advise noting some of the control of the c

the resolutions, judging from the determination of their ndvocates, will be adopted. The parties which they aim at and allude to are officials in the Cust-on House and are just now actively engaged in the mulpulation of the party for the nomination for Governor. They were

Cricket Match Between New York and

The cricket match between the New York Club and it Massachusetts Club terminated to-day in favor of th latter, who won the game with seven wickets to snare The match was decidedly the bost ever played in New England, and is sure to awaken greater interest in the game in Massachusetts.

The Little Brig Viston.

BEITER PROM CAPTAIN DONOVAN-WHY The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this city and handed to us for publication. It is from Captain Donovan, of the brig Vision, en route for Lon

The Recent Fire in Saratoga.
Saratoga, July 6, 1866
The less at the recent fire here is now estimated more than \$160,000.